

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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## *Contents*

GENERAL:	Page
Control of exports in national defense . . . . .	559
EUROPE:	
Erroneous reports concerning loan to Spain . . . . .	561
Death of the British Ambassador . . . . .	562
Political refugees . . . . .	563
Visit to Washington of H.R.H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands . . . . .	565
Intergovernmental debts:	
Statement of payments due . . . . .	565
Correspondence with foreign governments . . . . .	565
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:	
Pan American Aviation Day: Address by Thomas Burke . . . . .	573
Presentation of letters of credence by the Minister of Paraguay . . . . .	574
TREATY INFORMATION:	
Commerce:	
Supplementary Trade Agreement with Canada . . . . .	575
Sovereignty:	
Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas . . . . .	576

[Over]



TREATY INFORMATION—Continued.	Page
Nature protection and wildlife preservation:	
Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere . . . . .	576
Health:	
International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (Executive Agreement Series No. 80) . . . . .	576
COMMERCIAL POLICY:	
Supplementary Trade Agreement with Canada . . . . .	577
PUBLICATIONS . . . . .	577
THE FOREIGN SERVICE:	
Personnel changes . . . . .	577

JAN 14 1941

## General

### CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press December 21]

The President announced today that, in the interest of the national defense, a few additional articles and materials had been placed under the export-licensing system. These items were placed under control on the recommendation of Col. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control. They consist of miscellaneous products omitted from the lists in former proclamations on this subject and are now added for the purpose of perfecting those lists.

The texts of the President's proclamation and the Executive order of December 20, 1940 follow:

#### CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

##### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 6 of the Act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall

describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after January 6, 1941, the following described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940.":

1. Bromine.
2. Ethylene.
3. Ethylene dibromide.
4. Methylamine.
5. Strontium Metals and Ores.
6. Cobalt.
7. Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth.

8. Plastic molding machines and presses.
9. Measuring Machines.
10. Gauges.
11. Testing Machines.
12. Balancing Machines.
13. Hydraulic Pumps.
14. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.
15. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2451]

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

PREScribing REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 20, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Bromine.
2. Ethylene.
3. Ethylene dibromide.
4. Methylamine.
5. Strontium Metals and Ores.
6. Cobalt.
7. Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth.

8. Plastic molding machines and presses.
9. Measuring Machines.
10. Gauges.
11. Testing Machines.
12. Balancing Machines.
13. Hydraulic Pumps.
14. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.
15. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

1. As used in my proclamation of December 20, 1940, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the following terms shall be construed as defined herein:

#### A. Cobalt.—

1. Cobalt metal. (F6640)
2. Cobalt oxide. (8429, F8399)
3. Alloys (6220) and compounds (8399, 8429) containing cobalt in excess of 5%.

#### B. Abrasives and Abrasive Products.—

1. Wheels of emery, corundum, and garnet. (5405)
2. Grindstones of natural and of artificial abrasives. (5406)
3. Artificial abrasives, crude and in grains. (5411)
4. Abrasive paper and cloth. (5418)
5. Other natural and artificial abrasives, hones, whetstones, etc. (5409, 5419)

C. Measuring Machines.—Machines for use in measuring and inspecting precision parts by optical, electrical, or mechanical means including bench and all other types of micrometers.

D. Gauges.—Snap, thread, plug, ring, profiling, depth and height and other gauges and precision gauge blocks for use in inspecting precision parts.

E. Testing Machines.—Tension, ductility, compression, hardness, torsion and flaw testing machines including dynamometers.

F. Balancing Machines.—Machines for balancing metal parts statically or dynamically or both.

G. Hydraulic Pumps.—Gear, vane, and piston type pumps capable of delivering pressures of 100 pounds per square inch and over, and controls for the same.

H. Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.—

1. Diamond dies.
2. Diamond drilling bits.
3. Diamond wheel dressers.
4. Diamond grinding wheels.
5. Diamond glass cutters and similar articles.
6. Diamond saws.

I. Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.—Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of aviation lubricating oil; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general pub-

lic) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Aviation lubricating oil shall mean such lubricating oil as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

2. Regulations 2 to 12 inclusive of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of Bromine, Ethylene, Ethylene dibromide, Methylamine, Strontium Metals and Ores, Cobalt, Abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth, Plastic molding machines and presses, Measuring Machines, Gauges, Testing Machines, Balancing Machines, Hydraulic Pumps, Tools incorporating industrial diamonds, and Equipment and plans for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 20, 1940.

[No. 8617]

## Europe

### ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONCERNING LOAN TO SPAIN

[Released to the press December 21]

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, spoke to newspaper correspondents at his press conference December 21 as follows:

"I may say that on yesterday when questions were asked concerning an article in the 'Merry-Go-Round' column of Pearson and Allen, I had been hopelessly overwhelmed all the morning and I had not gone into the matter in any way whatever and had no time or opportunity to go into it. The fact was that

I made a statement just a few days before, in which I said I had not even thought of such a thing as a \$100,000,000 loan to Spain. I thought it must be so fresh in everybody's mind that such an article was inconceivable to me at first blush. Since then I have had a chance to glance over the main points that were sought to be raised in this article. I think it is not inappropriate to discuss it, although the injury that is done is never rectified by any attempts at subsequent correction.



This is an excerpt from this column of Pearson and Allen on the matter to which I refer:

"The inside story of how the career boys nearly put over the \$100,000,000 credit to Fascist Spain indicates the strength of 'the croquet clique' inside the State Department. . . .

"So Jimmy Dunn sold the idea of the Spanish credit to his croquet partner, and for a time it looked as if Mr. Hull would put it across. It was at this point that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles stepped into the picture. He communicated direct to the President, who at that time was away on his Caribbean cruise.

"Roosevelt agreed with Welles that to throw a hundred million dollars into the lap of Fascist Spain would be extremely unwise. However, a compromise finally was worked out, largely for the purpose of saving Mr. Hull's feelings, since he had already gone rather far out on a limb in favor of the Spanish credits.'

"Now, on December 9, somebody here at my press conference raised the question for the first time, as far as I know, about a \$100,000,000 loan, and here is what I said at that time relating to the pith of the matter:

"Q. Mr. Secretary, there has been considerable discussion pro and con in the press over the weekend concerning this reported consideration of a \$100,000,000 loan to Spain. Could you say, as of today, what the position is on that question?

"A. All I can do is to repeat what I said the other day. I spoke about conversations and discussions about some sort of food relief. I never thought about the \$100,000,000 loan and if I mentioned such a thing as a \$100,000,000 loan, I was talking through my hat, I guess. What I mean by that is that I had not heard the matter discussed.'

"That is the first time I ever used the expression ('talking through my hat') but it shows how far a \$100,000,000 loan was from anything on my mind. I was trying to run it down.

"Yesterday Mr. Welles made the following statement;

"I have never communicated with the President on this subject directly or indirectly. My opinion is identical with that of Secretary Hull without the slightest divergence.'

"Now, Mr. Welles' statement is clean-cut and unequivocal if we are both to be believed about it and all the specific facts are to be considered. There is a clean-cut conflict according to every appearance with this publication to which I refer. The 'Merry-Go-Round' article is wholly inaccurate, is a complete misrepresentation; all the earmarks and every other phase that is visible would indicate it to be a deliberate misrepresentation. It is very disagreeable when we are all so hopelessly overwhelmed with emergency matters to have an article out of whole cloth thrown into our faces and sent out over the Nation with the representation that it is based on actual knowledge. My statement of December 9 must have been known to every newspaperman around here. I don't often stop to make a record of the true facts when misstatements go out, but now and then I feel that, in justice to my associates here as well as to myself, a sample at least of some of the misstatements that go out from time to time might be exposed."

## DEATH OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press December 18]

The following telegram from Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill has been received by the Secretary of State:

"LONDON, Dec. 14, 1940.

"MR. CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the United  
States of America  
Washington, D. C.*

"I deeply appreciate your message about Lord Lothian. His loss is a cruel blow to this country and will be profoundly regretted by all who have the cause of Anglo-American friendship at heart.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,"

## POLITICAL REFUGEES

[Released to the press December 18]

The refugee problem is inextricably involved with the question of visas.

Persons desiring to come to the United States under the immigration laws must first obtain a visa from a consul of the United States abroad.

Persons coming for permanent residence must, under this law, secure immigrant visas; those coming for a temporary stay, visitors' visas; those who desire to pass through the country *en route* to another country, transit visas. The granting of visas is under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

Persons arriving on visitors' visas are, under the law, permitted to remain for a temporary period. Those arriving as transients are limited to 60 days. If the privilege is not extended, the person is supposed to leave the United States or be deported. The extension of privilege and the steps looking to departure or deportation are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Refugees developed into a definite problem after the invasion of France. Many persons had previously arrived in France to find asylum from persecution at the hands of the totalitarian states. To these were added several millions who fled from Holland and Belgium. They all became migrants again and their numbers were doubled or trebled by residents of France—all in flight before the advancing German armies and the Gestapo, which followed in its wake. Most of these unfortunates, persons persecuted because of adherence to their political or religious beliefs, desired to come to the United States.

Obviously it was legally impossible to accept them all, since the laws of this country prescribe the number of persons to be admitted as immigrants. Applications far in excess of the legal limit had already been made by other persons and from only a few countries of Europe were immigrant visas available. That, however, did not prevent the demand, but it did add to the congestion.

The American Consulates in Southern France—at Bordeaux, Marseille, and Nice—were swamped with applicants. The staffs were increased but, even as enlarged, were unable to deal with the crowding multitude of daily supplicants for admission to a haven of refuge. Branch offices of our consulates were opened closer to the Spanish border as the horde moved south, frenzied at the near approach of the hostile army and the agents of the Gestapo. Then Spain closed its border. Portugal, apprehensive lest the food supply in Portugal and the accommodations available would be insufficient for the mass threatening to arrive, closed its own border. Conditions were imposed upon travel; transportation became disorganized; communications were interrupted: fear, hunger, privation, and overcrowding threatened disaster.

From Spain and the French Mediterranean ports many poor unfortunates escaped to North Africa and besieged our consulates there. Casablanca, in Africa, and Lisbon, in Portugal, became eventually the places from which it was hoped passage might be obtained for America and consequently developed into the centers of the largest groups of refugees, though many, many thousands were caught in France behind the closed borders; and many found themselves in Spain. Some reached Switzerland, and a comparatively few reached Sweden.

In this mass of people were many men and women of intellectual superiority, persons of education, of culture, of character—brave men and women who had stood by their convictions and had, by reason of determined action, antagonized the totalitarian states to the point where their lives were in danger.

Spontaneously there developed in this country movements to save to the world the brains, the character, and the spirit which motivated these distraught persons and to facilitate their departure for this country. The names of some were well known to the American public because of their literary, musical, or artistic achievements, their political doctrines, their scientific contributions, or their capacity

for organization; but there were many others whose names were not known who had been leaders of thought and directors of movements in entire accord with American social and political philosophies. The sentiment to save these persons from becoming derelicts or from death developed into committees organized by sympathetic and understanding Americans.

There were various of these committees, among the members of which were persons well known to the public. They recommended lists of names to the Department of State with the view that visas of some kind be issued to the persons on them to come to this country and be safe.

At this point it becomes necessary to recall that the law prescribes how many immigrants shall be admitted and prohibits admission for certain specified reasons. The law also establishes standards prerequisite to the issuance of visitors' visas and transit visas.

Visitors' visas are granted, provided that the person can return to the country of his origin or can leave for a third country; provided further that the person intends to do so (for otherwise he would be an immigrant intending to live here) and that he will not become a public charge while here.

Consequently, the committees requesting visas for certain persons were required to give assurances to the Department of State that they would make every effort to arrange for the departure of the person if admitted and that he would not become a public charge while here.

Transit visas are granted to permit a leisurely stay in the United States while traveling to, or awaiting accommodations to travel to, another country and with similar conditions.

Consequently, the committees asking visas of that character were requested to give those assurances before the visas could be issued.

Those assurances were satisfactorily given in each case and the name and other essential data were telegraphed to the consuls abroad. The various committees recommended a total of about 2,000 names. Each name was checked against official Government information lists,

and only about 12 of those names were found to be of persons whose presence here would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States. For the rest, visas were authorized. About 1,000 have actually been issued abroad. Of the balance, some have been only recently dispatched, some applicants are in hiding or under assumed names for their own protection, some are inaccessible to the consuls, and some have removed from the consular district to another district and are still being sought.

The consul, under the law, is the official who must exercise the function of interviewing the applicant to determine his fitness to receive a visa, considering, among other things, whether that particular person's entrance into the United States would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

It was necessary for the Department of State to be satisfied about these persons, particularly about their intentions while in the United States and their ability to leave this country for another place, because if they could not leave the country they would be permanent residents and should come as immigrants, not as visitors, and the immigrant quotas were then full. And to admit them wholesale would be to set aside the immigration laws.

As soon as the necessity for such action arose, the procedure with regard to the immigrant quota lists was revised, and the quotas are not full, except as to Germany and Poland, and even they will be open in a comparatively short time (about two months).

This has been accomplished by "unblocking" the quotas as fixed by law. By "unblocking" is meant that when a person's name is reached on the quota list he is given his visa if he has travel documents and an exit permit to allow him to leave that country so he can use the visa. Otherwise his name is passed and the next name is reached of the person on the list who has travel documents and an exit permit so he can use the visa. The applicant gets a visa. Under former practice the name at the top of the list stayed there even though he could not use the visa, and the names below him on the list were "blocked".

However, quotas are now "unblocked".



Refugees can now obtain immigrant visas if they want to come to America and if they are acceptable under the laws. In exceptional circumstances visitors' visas may still be useful in saving persons of exceptional merit, those of superior intellectual attainment, of indomitable spirit, experienced in vigorous support of the principles of liberal government and who are in danger of persecution or death at the hands of autocracy.

During this whole period the Department of State has given sympathetic assistance to these unfortunate people, has been fully conscious of the limitations imposed by law, and has been careful and deliberate in its acts to prevent enemies without from becoming enemies within.

The procedure for recommending, checking, and forwarding all these cases has been changed from time to time as the result of conferences between the Departments of State and Justice. The present procedure is, in order to facilitate the orderly consideration of cases of political refugees recommended by any committees operating in this country on their behalf, that an interdepartmental committee acts under an agreement between the Departments of State and Justice. For the primary purpose of having available all secret information in the possession of all Departments of the Government, this committee is composed of representatives of the Departments of State and Justice and of the Army and the Navy. To it are referred the names of such political refugees. The committee will check the names of such persons against governmental lists in these Departments for the single purpose of discovering whether there is any objection already in the possession of any Department of the Government to the entry of such persons. The names passed by the committee will be telegraphed by the Department of State to its con-

suls abroad for the consideration of applications for appropriate visas. In the event of refusals to grant visas, the consul will report to the Department of State, submitting his reasons for such refusals. These reports will be submitted to the committee for its consideration.

The Department of State's representative on this committee is Mr. Avra M. Warren, Chief of the Visa Division of the Department.

No cases received from any committee are pending in the Department of State. It requires several days to check, study, draft cables concerning, card, and index the names, but there is no delay and cases are current.

## VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF H.R.H. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press December 17]

The following reception committee will meet Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands upon her arrival at Union Station, December 18, 1940, at 12:50 p. m.:

The Honorable the Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Welles

The Honorable George T. Summerlin, the Chief of Protocol

The Honorable the American Minister to the Netherlands and Mrs. Gordon

Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, the Naval Aide to the President

Mr. and Mrs. James Clement Dunn

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton

The Honorable the Minister of the Netherlands and Madame Loudon and members of the staff of the Netherlands Legation will also be present.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL DEBTS

### Statement of Payments Due

[Released to the press December 16]

On December 4, 1940 statements of amounts due December 15, 1940 from the Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary,

Italy, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were transmitted to the representatives of these countries at Washington.

In view of the current governmental condi-

tions in Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, no statements of sums due and payable have been rendered to these countries.

The amount scheduled to be paid by Finland December 15 has been postponed under the

option of postponement extended to Finland by Public Resolution No. 84, 76th Congress, approved June 15, 1940.<sup>1</sup>

The following statement shows the amounts payable under the funding and moratorium agreements on December 15, 1940:

PAYMENTS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1940, ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements	Total
	Principal	Interest		
<i>Due Dec. 15, 1940:</i>				
Belgium.....		\$4, 158, 000. 00	\$484, 453. 88	\$4, 642, 453. 88
Czechoslovakia.....	\$1, 500, 000. 00		182, 812. 78	1, 682, 812. 78
Estonia.....	146, 000. 00	286, 265. 00	36, 585. 29	468, 850. 29
Finland.....	76, 000. 00	140, 367. 50	19, 030. 50	235, 398. 00
France.....		38, 522, 865. 00	3, 046, 879. 72	41, 569, 744. 72
Great Britain.....	42, 000, 000. 00	75, 950, 000. 00	9, 720, 765. 05	127, 670, 765. 05
Hungary.....	15, 360. 00	33, 185. 08	4, 225. 58	52, 770. 66
Italy.....		2, 490, 875. 00	896, 155. 88	3, 387, 030. 88
Latvia.....	60, 000. 00	119, 609. 00	15, 274. 26	194, 883. 26
Lithuania.....		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26	121, 466. 93
Poland.....	1, 659, 000. 00	3, 582, 810. 00	456, 229. 71	5, 696, 039. 71
Rumania.....		907, 559. 81	48, 750. 08	956, 309. 89
Yugoslavia.....		154, 062. 50		154, 062. 50
Total, December 15, 1940.....	45, 456, 360. 00	126, 453, 382. 56	14, 924, 845. 99	186, 834, 588. 55

### Belgium

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Belgian Ambassador (Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Belgian

Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$36, 100, 000	\$55, 830, 000	\$6, 782, 354. 32

<sup>1</sup> 54 Stat. 398.

*Amount due December 15, 1940:*

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940, on bonds Nos. 8 to 62, aggregating \$237,600,000 representing post-armistice indebtedness, as provided for in the funding agreement of August 18, 1925.....	4,158,000.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.....	484,453.88
Amount due.....	\$4,642,453.88

*Translation of the reply of the Belgian Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

BELGIAN EMBASSY,  
Washington, December 13, 1940.

I had the honor to receive the note of December 4, 1940, by which Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to me a statement of the payment envisaged by the Belgian-American Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925, and by the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

I did not fail to transmit this communication to my Government which has now instructed me to inform the Government of the United States that the Royal Government keenly regrets to find that the reasons which have forced it to suspend, since December 15, 1932, the service of its debt to the United States, have lost none of their validity.

No new element having arisen which would permit Belgium to modify its attitude, my country finds it impossible to effect, on June 15, 1940, the payment in question.

I avail [etc.] VAN DER STRATEN

**France**

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the French Republic (Gaston Henry-Haye)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

**EXCELLENCY:**

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pur-

suant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 29, 1926 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the French Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF FRANCE FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE  
15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$438,730,128.79	\$308,182,920.00	\$42,656,316.08

*Amount due December 15, 1940:*

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62.....	34,135,563.71
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on principal amounts of bonds which matured as follows:	
No. 8 \$21,477,135.00 matured 6/15/33	
No. 9 36,691,906.35 " 6/15/34	
No. 10 42,058,825.41 " 6/15/35	
No. 11 52,479,413.67 " 6/15/36	
No. 12 63,004,207.80 " 6/15/37	
No. 13 68,634,249.88 " 6/15/38	
No. 14 74,320,502.38 " 6/15/39	
No. 15 80,063,798.30 " 6/15/40	
438,730,128.79.....	4,387,301.29
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.....	3,046,879.72
Amount due.....	\$41,569,744.72

*Translation of the reply of the Ambassador of the French Republic to the Secretary of State*

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1940.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, dated December 4,

1940, transmitting a statement of the amounts due by France to the United States on December 15 next, under the terms of the agreements signed by the French Government.

In presenting this statement, you took occasion to reiterate that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the French Government may desire to put forward in regard to the settlement of this indebtedness and to give them careful consideration with a view to their eventual submission to the American Congress.

The French Government thanks the Government of the United States for having been so kind as to renew these assurances and desires on its part to emphasize again its sincere desire to seek the basis for a debt settlement acceptable to both countries.

As soon as a satisfactory development of the situation will permit, the French Government will not fail to seize the opportunity, which it hopes will be soon, to enter into conversations for the negotiation of an agreement to the conclusion of which, like the Government of the United States, it attaches great importance.

Please accept [etc.] HENRY-HAYE

### Great Britain

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador (the Marquess of Lothian)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

#### EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of June 19, 1923 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 4, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the British

Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

#### STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933, to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$239,000,000.00	1,121,749,481.58	136,090,710.70

#### Amount due December 15, 1940:

Principal installment (18th payment) .....	42,000,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on 18th to 62nd installments.....	71,767,500.00
Interest accrued from December 15, 1939 to June 15, 1940, on principal installments which matured as follows:	
11th—\$32,000,000—12/15/33	
12th— 32,000,000—12/15/34	
13th— 32,000,000—12/15/35	
14th— 32,000,000—12/15/36	
15th— 37,000,000—12/15/37	
16th— 37,000,000—12/15/38	
17th— 37,000,000—12/15/39	
\$239,000,000.....	4,182,500.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 4, 1932.....	9,720,765.05
Amount due.....	\$127,670,765.05

*Reply of the British Chargé d'Affaires ad interim to the Secretary of State*

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
Washington, D. C., December 15th, 1940.

SIR:

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th December enclosing a statement of the amounts due



from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Debt Agreement of the 19th June, 1923, and the Moratorium Agreement of the 4th June, 1932.

I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached.

I have [etc.] NEVILLE BUTLER

### Hungary

[Released to the press December 16]

The Department notes with gratification that the Hungarian Government has again made a partial payment on its relief debt contracted in 1920 for the purchase of flour from the United States Grain Corporation through the American Relief Administration. In its communication of December 13 on this subject, the Hungarian Government has expressed the earnest hope that favorable consideration will be given to its offer to undertake a new agreement on a permanent basis whereby payment of the original relief debt, without interest, would be completed in about 30 equal annual installments. The President, in his message of March 28, 1938 recommending these proposals to the consideration of the Congress, expressed the belief that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Hungary (Stephen de Rothkugel)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from the Government of Hungary pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 25, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of May 27, 1932.

In presenting this notice, I take the occasion to recall that the President, on March 28, 1938, transmitted to the Congress for its consideration the communication dated February 7, 1938, from the Minister of Hungary on the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the United States, in which the Hungarian Government tentatively formulated for the consideration of the American Government a possible basis for a new debt arrangement to replace completely the above-mentioned agreements. The President expressed the belief that the proposals of the Hungarian Government should receive the most careful consideration of the Congress and that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive...	\$108,025.00	\$457,770.13	\$59,158.12

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Principal of bond No. 17 for \$15,000 and principal installments amounting to \$360.00 on bonds Nos. 63 to 65, due December 15, 1940..... \$15,360.00  
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 17 to 62, and on balances of principal amounts of bonds Nos. 63 to 65..... 31,294.64  
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on principal amounts which matured as follows:

\$12,285—matured 12/15/32  
12,785— " 12/15/33  
12,800— " 12/15/34  
13,310— " 12/15/35  
13,820— " 12/15/36  
13,830— " 12/15/37  
14,345— " 12/15/38  
14,850— " 12/15/39

\$108,025..... 1,890.44

Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932..... \$4,225.58

Amount due..... \$52,770.66

NOTE: On February 8, 1938, the Hungarian Government made a proposal for a new arrangement to replace its funding agreement of April 25, 1924, and moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932, which proposal was on March 28, 1938 transmitted by the President to the Congress for its consideration. Subsequently, payments of \$9,828.16 each were received on June 15, 1938, December 14, 1938, June 12, 1939, December 13, 1939, and June 14, 1940, by the United States.

*Reply of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Hungary to the Secretary of State*

ROYAL HUNGARIAN LEGATION,  
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1940.

SIR:

By order of my Government I have the honor to inform you that the amount of \$9,828.16 has been paid today at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on account of the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the Government of the United States.

May I again express the earnest hope of my Government that the Congress of the United States will give favorable consideration to the offer of my Government submitted in the Aide Memoire of February 7, 1938, seeking to regularize its debt payments by a new agreement on a permanent basis which would pay off completely the original relief debt without interest in equal installments in the lifetime of the present generation, that is in approximately thirty years.

Accept [etc.]

S. ROTHKUGEL

Italy

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Royal Italian Ambassador (Don Ascanio dei principi Colonna)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant

to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Royal Italian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$111,200,000.00	\$16,681,541.74	\$12,546,182.32

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62.....	2,351,875.00
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on bonds which matured as follows:	
No. 8—\$12,300,000—6/15/33	
No. 9—12,600,000—6/15/34	
No. 10—13,000,000—6/15/35	
No. 11—13,500,000—6/15/36	
No. 12—14,200,000—6/15/37	
No. 13—14,600,000—6/15/38	
No. 14—15,200,000—6/15/39	
No. 15—15,800,000—6/15/40	
\$111,200,000.....	139,000.00
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 3, 1932.....	896,155.88
Amount due.....	\$3,387,030.88

*Reply of the Italian Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY,  
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1940.

HONORABLE SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 4, 1940, whereby you

have sent me a statement of the amounts due from the Italian Government up to December 15, 1940 under the provisions of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

My Government has taken note with appreciation of the renewed assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the Italian Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of its indebtedness and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

While thanking you for the above communication, my Government regrets to be still unable, at the present moment, to submit any proposals and wishes to refer to the considerations previously brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

Accept [etc.]

COLONNA

Poland

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Poland (Count Jerzy Potocki)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 4, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Polish Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND FROM DECEMBER 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$11,973,000	\$56,813,130	\$6,387,215.94

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Principal of bond No. 18 for \$1,350,000 and Bond No. 11-A for \$309,000 due December 15, 1940.....	1,659,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 18 to 62 and 11-A to 55-A.....	3,373,282.50
Interest accrued from June 15, 1940 to December 15, 1940 on bonds aggregating \$11,973,000 which matured December 15, 1932 to December 15, 1939, inclusive.....	209,527.50
Fifteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.....	456,229.71

Amount due..... \$5,698,039.71

*Reply of the Ambassador of Poland to the Secretary of State*

EMBASSY OF POLAND,

Washington, December 14, 1940.

SIR:

Acting upon instructions of my Government, and in answer to your note of December 4, 1940, I beg to thank you for the assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal which my Government desire to put forward in regard to payments resulting from the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In connection with the above, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the aggression against Poland by Germany and the U. S. S. R. and the subsequent invasion of her territory by the forces of the said countries, which unfortunately enhances the reasons as contained in the note of December 8, 1932, and confirmed by later declarations, the Polish Government are obliged to request similarly a deferment of payment of the instalment payable on December 15, 1940, the Polish Government, to their great regret, still not being in a position to resume the service of the debt towards the United States.

Accept [etc.]

JERZY POTOCKI



**Rumania**

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Rumania (Brutus Coste)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness and to give such proposals careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA FROM JUNE 15, 1933 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1940

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1940, inclusive..	\$11,630,560.43	\$1,815,119.62	\$682,501.12

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos. 15 to 62, aggregating \$51,860,560.43 as provided for in the funding agreement of December 4, 1925..... 907,559.81  
Fifteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1940 on account of the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932..... 48,750.08

Amount due..... \$956,309.89

*Reply of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Rumania to the Secretary of State*

ROYAL LEGATION OF ROMANIA,  
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of

your note of December 4, 1940, enclosing the statement showing the amounts due from the Romanian Government up to December 15, 1940, pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

As stated in the Romanian Minister's note of June 15, 1940, the Royal Government earnestly desires to fulfill its obligations toward the United States, but, because of circumstances and reasons beyond its control, which were only aggravated by the events which have occurred since June 15, finds it impossible to carry out the terms of the Agreements referred to above.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that the Royal Government deeply regrets that it is unable to effect payment of the installment falling due on December 15, 1940, and stresses once more its desire, as expressed in this Legation's notes of May 3, 1939, December 14, 1939, and June 15, 1940, to negotiate a new agreement.

Accept [etc.]

BRUTUS COSTE

**Yugoslavia**

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Yugoslavia (Constantin Fotitch)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 4, 1940.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of May 3, 1926.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreement signed by the Yugoslav Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL



DECEMBER 21, 1940

573

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA  
FROM JUNE 15, 1932 TO JUNE 15, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15,  
1940

	Funding Agreement	
	Principal	Interest
Total of amounts due from June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive.....	\$3, 213, 000. 00	\$231, 063. 78

Amount due December 15, 1940:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1940 on bonds Nos.  
16 to 62..... 146, 030. 00

Interest accrued from December 15, 1939 to December 15,  
1940 on principal amount of bonds which matured as  
follows:

No. 7	\$250, 000	matured	6/15/32
No. 8	275, 000	"	6/15/33
No. 9	300, 000	"	6/15/34
No. 10	325, 000	"	6/15/35
No. 11	350, 000	"	6/15/36
No. 12	375, 000	"	6/15/37
No. 13	400, 000	"	6/15/38
No. 14	450, 000	"	6/15/39
No. 15	488, 000	"	6/15/40

\$3, 213, 000..... 8, 032. 50

Amount due..... \$154, 062. 50

*Reply of the Minister of Yugoslavia to the  
Secretary of State*

ROYAL YUGOSLAV LEGATION,  
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1940.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4, 1940 with which you were good enough to send me a statement showing the amount due and payable on June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940 by the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to the terms of its Debt Agreement of May 3, 1926.

The Royal Government, while appreciating the willingness of the United States Government to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal in regard to payment of this indebtedness, are, to their sincere regret, still unable to resume the payment under the said Agreement or to bring forward, at the present moment, any new proposal to this effect.

Accept [etc.]

CONSTANTIN FOTITCH

## American Republics

### PAN AMERICAN AVIATION DAY

Address by Thomas Burke <sup>2</sup>

[Released to the press December 17]

Today, throughout the length and breadth of the United States our citizens are paying tribute to those gallant aeronauts of the 21 American republics who blazed the perilous trail of aviation development in the Western Hemisphere.

It is my understanding that the private sponsors who procured the passage of the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the President to designate December 17 as Pan American Aviation Day in the United States were prompted by the belief that the people of this country

<sup>2</sup>Delivered at a dinner in commemoration of Pan American Aviation Day, Washington, December 17, 1940. Mr. Burke is Chief of the Division of International Communications, Department of State.

should be more adequately informed about the importance, significance, and character of aviation in the other American republics. With that thought in mind, it is said that the sponsors chose the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Wright Brothers Kitty Hawk flight as an appropriate occasion on which to concentrate the attention of this Nation on the fascinating and romantic story of aviation's birth and its development by the nationals of our sister republics.

Surrounded by grim reminders of the tragedy which stalks the world today, we who comprise the American republics are taking appropriate measures to protect our chosen way of life and the peace which it has brought to us. To that end, we are perfecting our respective air-defense

systems, and for the furtherance of our economic, commercial, and cultural well-being, we are materially augmenting our air-transportation facilities. Among no other group of nations on earth could such an undertaking be carried on with the singleness of purpose and spirit that has characterized this truly Pan American activity. In that regard it may be pointed out that the peoples of no other quarter of the globe have developed the degree of air-mindedness that characterizes the entire Western Hemisphere. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that topography plays a vital role.

In the area occupied by our sister republics lie the Andes Mountains—considered by scientists and travelers alike to be the most formidable barrier to transportation in the civilized world. Flanked with frequently impassable, tropical jungles whose rivers are, in the main, unnavigable, Los Andes have sullenly defied practically every modern form of transportation except aviation. The wealth of Croesus would not suffice to undertake even the primary stages of highway or railroad construction through their forbidding heights, and since the days of the conquistadores many fertile and productive regions in the lower continent have remained tightly locked between towering walls of rock and dense jungles, thereby reducing their agricultural and mineral potentialities to a negligible degree of productivity. From the angle of time, practicality, and cost, air transportation can, with reasonable satisfaction, offset this caprice of nature, and it is mainly for that reason that the peoples of the other American republics look upon the development of commercial aviation with such vital interest and enthusiasm.

In the light of the unselfish cooperation which so vividly marks the relationship of the American republics, there is every reason to believe that the same dauntless spirit which guided Santos-Dumont, Chavez, Bielovucic, Guzmão, Newberry, Godoy, Cardenas, Carranza, and the Wright brothers will triumph over these obstacles and, in so doing, justify the supreme contribution which the pioneer airmen of the

Western Hemisphere made to the science of aerodynamics.

Therefore, on this significant occasion, it is my fervent hope that the revered memory of our distinguished air pioneers will serve to encourage us to maintain with justice, fairness, and equality the spirit of interdependence and mutual respect by which they were so clearly guided. To that great task we now dedicate ourselves.

### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press December 19]

*Translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Paraguay, Dr. Don Juan José Soler, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence*

#### MR. PRESIDENT:

The mission that has been entrusted to me to represent the Republic of Paraguay, my country, before the Government of the United States of America, I have accepted with great pleasure, because not only is such representation an honor for me, but that honor is increased when it is to be exercised before a nation which at this time constitutes the greatest force for justice and peace in the world.

General Morínigo, who is a punctilious and strict soldier, of the same stock as the lamented Marshal Estigarribia, is keenly interested in continuing the work of *rapprochement* already initiated between Paraguay and the United States. For this purpose, he has instructed me to act before the Government of Your Excellency as the official organ of good neighborliness, without prejudice to being at the same time the transmitter to Mr. Roosevelt of his sentiments of personal friendship.

In this policy of continental good-neighborliness, based on respect for organized sovereignties, there are included all the efforts demanded by solidarity in the democratic ideal—economic cooperation and common defense. Paraguay is disposed to collaborate in it with all the warmth

given by her devotion to liberty, her desire for improvement, and her tradition as a nation with always well-defined attitudes.

I place in Your Excellency's hands the letters referring to the elevation of General Morínigo to the Presidency of the Republic in accordance with article 58 of the National Constitution, as well as those which give notice that the mission entrusted to Dr. Horacio A. Fernández has been terminated; likewise, those accrediting me in my capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. And in doing this, I express very sincere wishes for the prosperity of the American Nation and its Government and for the personal welfare of the eminent statesman who has merited of his people, in a democratic manifestation, the honor of a third term.

*President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of  
Dr. Don Juan José Soler*

MR. MINISTER:

I am very happy, Mr. Minister, to welcome you to Washington and to accept from your hands the letters which accredit you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay before the Government of the United States.

The tragic and untimely death of Marshal Estigarribia came as a great shock to those of us who had been privileged to know him during the time which he spent in the United States

as Minister of your country before being called to the high position of First Magistrate of Paraguay. He had deeply impressed us all with his outstanding merits as a soldier and statesman whose every effort was devoted to the good of his country. I am pleased to note your assurance that His Excellency General Morínigo, who has succeeded Marshal Estigarribia as President of Paraguay, will carry out those policies of friendship and understanding for which the late President worked so effectively.

It is a great pleasure to receive you as Minister from Paraguay, a country with which the United States has so long been linked by intimate bonds of friendship. The generous and spontaneous reception which Paraguay has given to the cause of inter-American solidarity and understanding is well known. Perhaps never before has this unity of the American republics been so essential for the preservation, through mutual respect and tolerance, of the democratic way of life.

I hope, Mr. Minister, that your stay in Washington may be pleasant and profitable. Let me assure you that you can always count upon my full cooperation and the cooperation of the various agencies of this Government, and I hope that when you next have occasion to communicate with your Government you will convey to His Excellency the President of Paraguay an expression of my highest esteem and consideration.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### COMMERCE

#### Supplementary Trade Agreement With Canada

On December 18, 1940 the President issued his proclamation of the Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Can-

ada concerning silver or black foxes and silver or black-fox furs and skins and related articles which was signed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Canada on December 13, 1940.

The agreement proclaimed on December 18, 1940 will enter provisionally into force on December 20, 1940 and from the latter date will take the place of the supplementary trade agree-



ment relating to silver- or black-fox furs and skins which was signed and proclaimed on December 30, 1939. The new agreement will enter definitively into force on the day following the date of the exchange of the President's proclamation and the ratification of His Britannic Majesty.

The letter of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement, as printed in the *Federal Register* of December 21, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 248), page 5215, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

"Washington, December 18, 1940.

"The Honorable HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to my letter of December 30, 1939,<sup>3</sup> relating to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943), which amending Act was extended by Joint Resolutions approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), and April 12, 1940 (Pub. Res. No. 61, 76th Congress).

"The directions contained in that letter shall apply to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed on this date in connection with the trade agreement with Canada signed on December 13, 1940, which replaces the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed on December 30, 1939. The directions contained in that letter shall cease to apply to the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed on December 30, 1939, when such duties and other import restrictions terminate in accordance with my proclamation of today's date.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

<sup>3</sup> 5 F. R. 1.

## SOVEREIGNTY

### Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

#### *El Salvador*

The American Minister in El Salvador transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated December 5, 1940 a copy of the *Diario Oficial* for December 2, 1940, which publishes the texts of two decrees, no. 81 and no. 82, dated November 27, 1940, by which the Government of El Salvador ratifies the Act of Habana and the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, both signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana on July 30, 1940.

## NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

### Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

#### *Uruguay*

By a letter dated December 13, 1940, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of Uruguay on December 9, 1940.

## HEALTH

### International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (Executive Agreement Series No. 80)

#### *Egypt*

By a note dated December 15, 1940, the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain at Washing-



ton informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death, signed at London on June 19, 1934, has notified the British Government of the extension of the agreement to the following districts:

<i>Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mudiria [province]</i>
El Misin	Dillingat	Behera
El Qanayat	Zagazig	Sharqiya
El Chazali	Faqus	Sharqiya
Shamma	Ashmun	Minufiya
Subk el Dahhak	Minuf	Minufiya
Sidi Salem	Kafr el Sheikh	Gharbiya
Mit Abu Ghalib	Shirbin	Gharbiya
Demas	Mit Ghamr	Daqabliya
Mit Kinana	Tuhh	Qalyubliya
El Maimuri	El Wasta	Beni Suef
Abu el Wakf	Maghagha	Minya
Beni Adi	Manfalut	Asyut
El Kit Kata	Akhmin	Girga
El Qurna	Luxor	Qena
El Ikhas	El Saff	Giza
El Shawashna	Ibshawal	Falyum
El Ghanayim	Abu Tig	Asyut
Gezirit Shandawil	Sohag	Girga
Dandara	Qena	Qena
Siwa Bahari	Idfu	Aswan

The notification also states that the town of Ezab Difshu has been replaced by that of Sidi Ghazi, and the town of Abu Sir Elmalag by that of Ashmant.

## Commercial Policy

### SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the proclamation of the supplementary trade agreement with Canada signed December 13, 1940 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1935-39: Procedure During 1935-1939 on Certain Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1923-1939 and Status Thereof on December 31, 1939. Publication 1516. iv, 22 pp. 10¢.

Diplomatic List, December 1940. Publication 1532. ii, 96 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 21]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 7, 1940:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., Consul General at Geneva, Switzerland, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, Consul at Marseille, France, has been assigned as Consul General at Marseille, France.

A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Md., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Naples, Italy.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

George W. Renchard, of Detroit, Mich., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Bartley P. Gordon, of Boston, Mass., clerk at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed Foreign Service officer and assigned to the Department of State for duty.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Charles C. Sundell, of Minnesota, Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Frank C. Nicoll, of Colorado, Vice Consul at Milan, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

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